

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 27th January, 1885.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, condemns the outcry raised by some Anglo-Indian journals against Native States and their armaments. Feudatory India is a source of strength, and not of danger, to the British Empire. Native Chiefs and the people rendered no small aid to Government in quelling the mutiny of 1857, which was brought about by the unwisdom of European officers themselves. Far from requiring the native princes to reduce their armies, they should be advised to make them more efficient. Native volunteer corps should be formed. It should be remembered that one European soldier costs as much as five or six native soldiers. Moreover, it will not be very easy to import European troops from England in an emergency.

Circulation,
420 copies.

Proposed reduction of the armaments of Native States.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 21st January, states that it is highly satisfied when it hears of the advent of a member of parliament, or some other Englishman of position on tour in this

Visits of Englishmen to India.

Circulation,
605 copies.

country. If such tourists freely come in contact with the people and enquire into their wants, their visits cannot fail to be highly useful. It is well known what an important service Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has rendered to this country by publishing an account of his Indian experiences for the information of the British public at home. It is to be hoped that Lord Randolph Churchill and another respectable Englishman, who have lately arrived, will turn their visits to good account.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 19th January, in a communicated article, states that it appears from the results of the Late Examination of Junior Officers in the United Provinces. Late Examination of Junior Officers, published in the *Allahabad Government Gazette* (Extraordinary), of the 23rd December, that forty-two Deputy Collectors, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildárs passed in Judicial, while only fifteen officers passed in Police. So the number of the former was nearly thrice that of the latter. It seems that not a single candidate from the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Jhánsi Divisions was successful in Police. Such a general failure is without doubt due to the fact that questions were also set in Police Department circulars. But according to Government Notification No. 3108 of 1883, no questions should have been set to revenue officers in the circulars. A little carelessness on the part of the examiner has involved great loss to the examinees. There are some officers who were last year granted permission to present themselves at the examination once more, as a last chance. Their case is really a very hard one. It is believed that the local Examination Committee for the Agra Division brought this matter to the notice of the Central Committee in vain. The writer would earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the Local Government. Those candidates who obtained half of the passable marks in Police should be held to have passed in that subject, while those who obtained less than half, and

whose last chance it was, should be allowed another chance. The best plan would be to exempt those revenue officers who passed in judicial by the higher standard from further examination in Police.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd January, complains that many Tahsildars were unable to pass the late Junior Officers' Examination in Police, because questions were also set in Police Department circulars. But according to Government orders Tahsildars should not have been examined in those circulars, a knowledge of which is not at all necessary for them. Some of them will lose their appointments owing to their failure. Hence it is to be hoped that the Local Government will take the subject into consideration and do them justice.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The same paper is glad to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order trial by jury before Session Courts in the United Provinces. Trial by jury before Session Courts in the United Provinces. Courts at Allahabad, Lucknow, and Benares in certain classes of offences, but is at a loss to understand why the concession has been withheld from Agra. Has the existence of ill feeling between Hindús and Musalmáns at Agra anything to do with this? If so, that objection is applicable to almost every large town; but no great weight should be attached to it, inasmuch as only persons of the higher and educated classes, who are free from prejudice, are eligible to be jurors. Hence the system of trial by jury should be extended to Agra.

The same paper states that it would seem that the Hindús who sounded the shell at Shahabad, Hardoi, during the late Muharram have been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each and to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace. Undoubtedly the convicts were guilty of a very improper act, for which they have been condignly

Case of the Hindús who sounded the shell during the late Muharram at Shahabad, Hardoi.

punished. All district officers should follow the example of the Hardoi officers and prevent the Hindús from aspiring to an equality with the Muhammadans, who were formerly their rulers.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 19th January, states that the Panjáb may be justly proud of having a kind-hearted and sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Charles Aitchison. It would be superfluous to enumerate the many benefits which he has bestowed on that province. But the *Astáb* would ask him to secure the establishment of a provincial legislative council. That favour would entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Panjabis. When the concession has been already granted to some provinces, there seems to be no good reason why it should be withheld from others.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 17th January, after referring to some of the advantages derived from the cold-weather tours of district officers, remarks that the tours, as at present conducted, are also very objectionable in some respects. When an officer is encamped at a small village, the suitors, who have been summoned to attend his camp, find it difficult to obtain lodgings and food there. They have to engage the services of mukhtárs on their own terms, as a very small number of mukhtárs generally goes with an officer's camp. Suitors are often exposed to great difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of the officer's camp and are unable to attend on the fixed day. Hence they lose their suits and are sometimes even fined for absence. Traders have to supply fuel and provisions to official camps, but very often do not receive the full price of their articles. The ministerial officials and chaprasis press tailors, shoe-makers, and other artisans into their service, but do not pay them anything. In order to put a stop to all these evils the *Nizám* would propose that the district authorities should confine their tours to the larger towns and

villages, and that they should purchase everything they require in the ordinary way like private persons, no special arrangements being made for providing supplies to their camps.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 24th January, states

Circulation,
150 copies.

Admission of a native
to the Bench of the La-
hore Chief Court.

that it is believed that Mr. Justice
Elsmie will be shortly made Commis-
sioner of Lahore, and that Mr. Justice

Barkley will go to the Supreme Legislative Council in April next. So within the next few months there will be two vacancies in the Chief Court. The *Aftab* contends that one of the vacancies should go to a native. There seems to be no reason why the Chief Court Judgeships should be allowed to be monopolised by Civilians. There are at present five Judges in that Court, of whom four are Civilians and only one a Barrister-at-Law.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd January,

Circulation,
500 copies.

Construction of a Town
Hall at Lahore.

rejoices to observe that Lahore will be
soon supplied with a Public Library

and a Town Hall. The Local Government has promised to establish the former, and the Municipal Committee to erect the latter. As regards the question of site for the Town Hall, the *Aftab* concurs with the *Tribune* and the *Koh-i-Nur* in the opinion that the Hall should be constructed at Anárkali or Hirámāndi. In choosing between those two places the *Aftab* would prefer the latter to the former. Anárkali is already the most beautiful part of the city, but Hirámāndi has fallen into ruin and detracts from the beauty of the city. Hence it is necessary to improve the latter. Many old royal buildings are situated there.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 21st January, states

Circulation,
900 copies.

Mahárájá Mahán Singh's
Samádh Endowment at
Gujranwalla.

that it would be a good thing if the
proceedings of the committee in
charge of Mahárájá Mahán Singh's

Samádh Endowment at Gujranwalla were published. The

public would then be able to judge how the income from the endowment is spent. The *Paper* is of opinion that at least half the income should be devoted to the maintenance of a regular poor-house at Gujranwalla. Sardár Achra Singh and Diwán Nand Gopál, who are able and experienced men, should be admitted to the committee. If the members of the committee were changed every three years, the management of the endowment would improve greatly.

The same paper, of the 20th January, in a long article, condemns the interference of the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur in the matter of election of President by the Municipal Committee of Batála. The objection raised by the Deputy Commissioner against Ráe Basheshar Singh's election is quite unfounded. The Revd. Weitbrecht, who has been made President, has been at Batála only seven or eight months and was not even qualified to be a member. As a Christian is already Vice-President, a Hindu or Musalmán should be made President.

Poverty of this country and the ruin of native industries. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th January, states that the present poverty of this country is due to the ruin of native industries which has been brought about by the introduction of free trade principles here. Heavy import duties should be levied in order to encourage the revival of native industries. The artisans and workmen of England are fattening on the hard-earned money of the native population, while the industrial classes here are starving from want of employment. The former invaders of this country only plundered the rich; while it is to be regretted that the English, who stand in the foremost ranks of civilised nations, have reduced the working classes to starvation.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th January, advertising to the commission appointed to enquire into the administration of the Administration of Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

Presidency Jail at Calcutta, observes that the enquiry has elicited horrible tales of torture, and that convicts are cruelly treated like slaves or animals by jail officials throughout the country. It is to be hoped that Government will make an example of the Presidency Jail officers.

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, Irrigation officials, Panjáb, complains that some lower and upper subordinate grade officials in the Public Works Department, Panjáb, particularly in the Irrigation Branch, do not keep cooks, *syces*, &c., but take all that kind of work from Government servants under them. The worst of it is that the higher officers of the Department take no notice of the matter and say that it is the general custom!

A correspondent, writing to the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th January, states that a great deal of crime is due to the prevalence of gambling, and urges that very stringent measures should be immediately adopted to check it. The indulgence lately shown to gamblers by the Chief Court was very ill advised.

Circulation,
420 copies.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, refers to the quarrel said to have taken place between the police and a crowd of Muhammadan coolies in Trinidad during the late Muharram. The former fired upon the latter, killing fourteen or fifteen and wounding ninety persons. As the coolies were all Indian emigrants, the Government of India should make an enquiry into the matter and do justice to them.

The same paper complains that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners generally use Service postal labels in their private correspondence with their native

Use of Service postal labels by Government officers in private correspondence.

friends. Likewise postal officers are in the habit of marking their private letters "on postal service" in order to save postage. The Government should see to this.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th January, referring to the religious dispute that arose between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Meerut during the late Id, observes that Mr. Wright, District Magistrate of that place, has recently given his judgment in favour of the former, prohibiting the latter from killing kine within municipal limits. The *Akhbār* cannot find words strong enough to condemn the decision. The restriction is an unjust interference with the religious affairs of the Musalmáns and is not in vogue even at Allahabad and Benares, which are the sacred places of the Hindús. The way in which the judgment was delivered was also illegal. No date was fixed for the delivery of the judgment according to section 366 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Wright, who is out on tour, sent the judgment to the Joint Magistrate, who sent for the vakíls of the two parties and read it over to them. Now that the District Magistrate is so partial to the Hindús, they had better avail themselves of the opportunity to secure an entire prohibition of the killing of kine and even of the loud proclamation at Muḥammadan mosques of the times of prayer during the day. If the Government of India tolerates such interference with Musalmáns in their religious matters, the *Akhbār* will advise them to leave this country bag and baggage.

The same paper, advertizing to the orders of the Government of India regarding the employment of natives in the Survey Department, observes that it appears that the Surveyor-General, being influenced by race feeling, recommended natives to be paid two-thirds of the salaries allowed to Europeans and Eurasians. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the Supreme

Government did not accept his recommendation and sanctioned the grant of the same pay to the two classes.

The same paper is glad to state that the municipal committee of Bareilly has recently adopted measures to check the sale of impure medicinal drugs, and asks other committees, especially that of Etáwah, to follow suit. It is to be regretted that the sections of the Indian Penal Code prohibiting the sale of adulterated medicines and articles of food have been allowed to remain a dead letter. (*The Mihr-i-Nimroz*, Bijnor, of the 23rd January, praises the Bareilly municipal committee for the prohibition of the sale of adulterated [medicines, and hopes that the Bijnor committee will see its way to introducing a similar prohibition into Bijnor.)

Prohibition of the sale of adulterated medicinal drugs at Bareilly.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 21st January, is sorry to state that no native of the New-Year's Day honors and the Central Provinces. Central Provinces received any title on the New-Year's Day.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 25th January, sympathizes with the objects of the public meeting lately held at Bombay at Sir William Wedderburn's house to make arrangements for the despatch of information regarding Indian affairs by telegraph to some of the leading English journals at home once a week. The scheme is a move in the right direction and will check the spread of false news by the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times*, who never loses an opportunity of injuring this country by his misrepresentations. Calcutta and Madras should co-operate with Bombay in this matter. (*The Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 24th January, also approves of the movement set on foot at Bombay.)

Circulation, 600 copies.

Supply of telegraphic information about Indian affairs by an association at Bombay to the English Press.

The same paper observes that thefts have been lately very frequent at Allahabad. The people appear to be panic-stricken. It

Thefts at Allahabad.

is said that they retire to their houses soon after candle-light, shut their doors, and keep up the whole night guarding their property. It is a matter of surprise and regret that there should be such insecurity of property at the capital of the United Provinces. What are the police about?

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th January, is glad to state that the Lahore municipal committee has resolved to erect a Town Hall, which was a long-felt want. The *Núr* is at one with the *Tribune* in thinking that the Hall should be constructed at Anárkali or Hirámmandi in order to be within easy reach of the native community. If it is erected to the east of the Chief Court building, as has been suggested in some quarters, it will be accessible only to Europeans, who have already got the Roberts Institute, the Montgomery Hall, and the Lawrence Hall for their public meetings.

A correspondent of the same paper urges that arrangements should be made for the registration of betrothals and marriages among Hindús and Musalmáns in order to prevent disputes among them regarding these matters.

Registration of Hindu
and Muhammadan mar-
riages.

The same paper, in a communicated article, is glad to say that it is believed that the Local Government and the Chief Court are desirous of framing rules as to the examination and qualifications of petition-writers, in order to prevent incompetent persons from becoming petition-writers in future. The writer approves of the proposal of the *Victoria Paper* that no one, who does not hold the Middle Class Examination certificate, should be allowed to write petitions, and would also draw the attention of the Local Government and the Chief Court to another matter. Some petition writers, who have written

Petition-writers, Panjáb.

plaints for plaintiffs, are ready to write answers for defendants in the same cases. This practice is very objectionable and should be put a stop to. Vakils, Mukhtárs, and Court interpreters are expressly prohibited by sections 126 and 127 of Act I of 1872 (the Indian Evidence Act) from disclosing any communication made to them by their clients. The same prohibition should be extended to petition-writers.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 19th January, states that when the Sanitary Commissioner sets out on his annual inspection tour,

Circulation,
900 copies.

Annual tour of Sanitary Commissioner.

he always gives previous notice of his movements to the local authorities, and therefore he necessarily finds every place in a very cleanly state at the time of his visit. He should keep his movements quite secret in order that he may be able to see things as they generally are. He should not be content with examining the sanitary arrangements, but should also visit and examine liquor-shops and those of druggists. Moreover, he should satisfy himself that the native doctors in charge of charitable dispensaries perform their duties properly.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 21st January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the President of the Chanda Municipal Committee, who is a Government officer, is a very arrogant man and does not treat the members properly. The result is that three secretaries and many members have resigned in succession.

Circulation,
350 copies.

President of the Municipal Committee at Chanda.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th January, regrets to state that the liberty granted to women by British law is unsuited to the circumstances of this country and opposed to universal native feeling. Hence it has had a very bad effect on their character and made them impatient of control. If a woman has a quarrel with her husband or parents, and threatens to

Circulation,
420 copies.

Abuse of liberty by women.

become a prostitute, in order to bring them into disrepute, they cannot prevent her from doing so. The law should be amended with a view to prevent women from abusing their liberty.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 21st January, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Káyasth Páth-shálá, Allahabad, on the 18th idem, to encourage widow-marriage among the Hindús. Rája Rámpál Singh presided.

Public meeting held at Allahabad to encourage widow-marriage.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th January, is glad to state that the young prime minister of Hyderabad has more than fulfilled public expectations. He has settled the difficulties that had cropped up during the short administration of the Peshkar, and has again put everything into order. The way in which he has settled the Sultán Nawáz Jang case gives unmistakable proof of his ability and tact. The *Raftq* would most earnestly draw his attention to two things, namely, the preparation of a code of laws for the administration of justice, and the spread of education.

Hyderabad.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* (Bareilly), of the 17th January, states that the new system of paying money-orders through postal peons no doubt saves payees the trouble of going to the post-office, but that it is open to several objections. A peon may be waylaid and relieved of all his money by robbers, or he may be tempted to forge the payee's receipt and appropriate the money to his own use. Hence the *Dabdaba* would prefer the old system. (The *Rájputána Gazette*, Ajmere, of the 19th January, makes nearly the same comments regarding the new system of payment of money-orders.)

Payment of money-orders.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 24th January, com-

Circulation,
420 copies.

Booking-office for up-
per class passengers at
Lahore.

plains that at Lahore Upper Class passengers have been lately required to obtain their tickets at the Third Class booking-office. Hitherto they were booked there at the same office as the First and Second Class passengers, as is still done at other stations. The new arrangement is a very inconvenient one and should be put a stop to.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884-85. Jan. 24th	1885. Jan. 26th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	" 19th, 21st & 23rd.	" 22nd, 23rd & 26th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agrá Akhbár</i>	... Agrá	Ditto	Weekly	Khawájá Yásuf Ali,	" 21st	" 24th	150 "
4	<i>Amul-i-Akhbár</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	" 24th	" 25th	145 "
5	<i>Akhbár-i-'Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 20th	" 23rd	80 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-'Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 21st & 24th	" 23rd & 27th respectively.	1,380 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Chundar</i>	... Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Munshi Hanúmán Prasad.	" 20th	" 23rd	500 "
8	<i>Atmalu-l-Akhbár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-dín	" 20th & 24th	" 25th	...
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 20th & 24th	" 22nd & 26th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	... Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 19th	" 22nd	102 copies.
11	<i>Ants-i-Hind</i>	... Agrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	" 20th	" 21st	100 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 17th	" 21st	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 24th	" 27th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	<i>Anwara-l-Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	" 22nd	" 23rd	250 copies.
15	<i>Arya Patra</i>	... Bareilly	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly	Secretary to the Arya Samáj.	" 22nd For Jan.	" 25th	150 "

16	<i>Ashdatu-l-Sunnat</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain, For Sep. Oct. & Nov.	23rd	...	350	"
17	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly, Weekly	Mirzá Khán	Jan. 21st	...	110	"
18	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindī-Eng-lish.	...	Totá Rām	" 23rd	...	110	"
19	<i>Bhārat Jwan</i> ...	Benāres ...	Hindī ...	Ditto	Rām Krishn Varmā	" 26th	...	1,400	"
20	<i>Brāhman</i> ...	Cawnpore, Bareilly ...	Ditto	Monthly Weekly	Pratāp Nārāyan	For Jan. 17th	...	300	"
21	<i>Dabidaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Rāmpur ...	Urdú	...	Thākūr Prasād	Jan. 19th	...	300	"
22	<i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	" 21st	...	453	"
23	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Fazlu-l-dīn	" 21st	...	331	"
24	<i>Dharm Jwan</i> ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Sheo Nārāyan	For Jan. 21st	...	1,000	"
25	<i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i> ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhī	Weekly	Jhandā Singh	Jan. 21st	...	250	"
26	<i>Hāmī-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore, Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nabī Ashraf.	" 22nd	...	613	"
27	<i>Hindustāni</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād	" 21st, 23rd & 25th.	22nd, 23rd & 26th respectively.	600	"
28	<i>Islām</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mīr	" 19th	23rd	280	"
29	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	" 21st & 24th	23rd & 27th respectively.	150	"
30	<i>Jain Prakāsh</i> ...	Farrukhnagar	Hindī	Bi-monthly,	Jīyā Lāl	" 17th	22nd	55	"
31	<i>Jalwa-i-Tār</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lāl	" 24th	27th	90	"
32	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alī	Dec. 7th, 14th, 21st & 28th & 4th Jan.	25th	150	"
33	<i>Kānyakubj Prakāsh</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Hindī	Monthly	Sītā Rām	For Jan.	"	250	"
34	<i>Kārnāmāh</i> ...	Ditto ...	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Yāqūb,	Jan. 19th	22nd	250	"
35	<i>Kāshī Pūtrīd</i> ...	Benāres ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 23rd	24th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	Katehar Punch	Badáun	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain	1884-85.	1885.	110 copies.
37	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Benáres	Hindí	Weekly	Chintámani Ráo	Jan. 22nd	Jan. 25th	350 "
38	Khair Khwáh-i-Álam	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mír Hasan	" 19th	" " 22nd & 27th	190 "
39	Khair Khwáh-i-Islám,	Allahábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ismáíl,	" 20th & 25th	respectively.	300 "
40	Khair-Khwáh-i-Ka-shmir.	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Sálig Rám	" 20th	23rd	"
41	Khair Khwáh-i-Pan-jáb.	G u j r á n - wálá.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 22nd	27th	"
42	Khushaid-i-Áfáq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	" 20th	24th	400 "
43	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	" 14th	22nd	525 copies (in-
						" 20th, 22nd, & 24th.	26th res-pectively.	cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.).
44	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Háfiz Abdulláh	4th & 11th	26th	84 copies.
45	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbál-u-l-din	" 21st	"	130 "
46	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Dás	" 24th	"	300 "
47	Madrás Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	" 19th	23rd	90 "
48	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	" 20th	22nd	200 "
49	Matta-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasád	" 24th	27th	30 "
50	Mishr-i-Darakshah,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th	28th	200 "
51	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhsbu-llah	" 23rd	"	175 "
52	Mishr-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For Dec.	23rd	300 "
53	Mitra-Vide	Lahore	Hindí	Weekly	Mukund Ram	Jan. 19th	21st	270 "
54	Musid-i-Am	Agrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 20th	24th	100 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
78	Rashtq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Muharram Ali	Jan. 24th	Jan. 26th	400 copies.
79	Rashtu-l-Akhdar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 21st	" 22nd	350 "
80	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Daily	Nadir Ali Shah	" 19th to 24th	" 21st to 26th	420 "
81	Rajpalani Gazette	Ajmere	Urdú-Hindi,	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 19th	" 21st	160 "
82	Reformer	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	" 21st	" 23rd	700 "
83	Rekhtah	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narayan	" 24th	" 26th	150 "
84	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam-ul-din	" 17th	" 24th	150 "
85	Sadique-l-Akhdar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 22nd	" 25th	264 "
86	Sajjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 19th	" 27th	215 "
87	Shafahu-l-Sudhar	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Registrar of the Panjab University.	For Jan.	" 26th	80 "
88	Shafiq-i-Hind	Ditto	Urdú	Weekly	Saifu-l-Haq	Jan. 24th	" 27th	100 "
89	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	" 20th	" 23rd	359 "
90	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Ditto	Ditto	Kishan Prasad	" "	" 25th	175 "
91	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	" "	" 22nd	100 "
92	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 21st	" 23rd	70 "
93	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa,	Marathi	Ditto	Muhammad Raza	" 22nd	" 26th	105 "
94	Surdr-i-Qaisari	Rampur	Urdú	Ditto	Khat Ali Khan	" 19th	" 23rd	125 "
95	Takhat	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 27th	198 "
96	Tamansad	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Husain	" "	" 25th	198 "
97	Tattva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Husain	" "	" 25th	198 "

98	Vazf-i-Hind	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	"	25th	...	26th	...	200	"
99	Victoria Paper	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	"	18th to 24th	...	21st to 27th	900	"
100	Vriti Dhara	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí	...	Weekly	...	Harf Bháskar	...	"	"	22nd	...	27th	120	"
101	Waqya-i-Alam	...	Gházípur,	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Sirájul-din Ahmad,	...	"	"	19th	...	23rd	300	"

PRIYÁ DAS,

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